

ORLOV, I. V.; FEDOROV, N. Ye.; ROGOV, I. A.

"New data on the technic of trichinoscopy."

report submitted for 1st Intl Cong, Parasitology, Rome, 21-26 Sep 1964.

Talalichina 33, Moscow.

GINZBURG, Abram Solomonovich, prof.; MIKHEYEVA, Natal'ya Semenovna; BAB'YEV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; SYROYEDOV, Viktor Iudovich; GRACHEV, Yuriy Pavlovich; ZHURAVLEV, Vyacheslav Fedorovich; DASHEVSKIY, V.I.; FEDOROV, N.Ye., prof., retsenzent; SEREGIN, P.V., dots., retsenzent; GORBATOV, A.V., dots., retsenzent; ROGOV, I.A., dots., retsenzent; KOVALEVSKAYA, A.I., red.

[Processes and apparatus of the food industry; practical laboratory work] Protsessy i apparaty pishchevykh proizvodstv; laboratornyi praktikum. [By] A.S.Ginzburg i dr. Moskva, Pishchevaya promyshlennost', 1964. 270 p.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti, kafedra protsessov i apparatov (for Fedorov, Rogov, Gorbatov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti (for Seregin).

GORBATOV, A.V.; FEDOROV, N.Ye.; ROGOV, I.A.

Modeling of some food technology processes. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
pishch.tekh. no.1:143-146 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy
promyshlennosti, kafedra protsessov i apparatov pishchevykh
proizvodstv.

ROGOV, K.K.

So-called benign lymphoreticulosis, or cat scratch disease.
Klin.med. 38 no.3:136-138 Mr'60. (MIRA 16:7)
(CAT SCRATCH DISEASE)

ROGOV, K.R., inzh.

Cold pulsed machining of machine parts in rotating dies. Sbor. st.
NIILTEKMASH no.3:71-84 '57. (MIRA 12:10)
(Forging) (Dies (Metalworking))

ROGOV, K.R.

Round packing washers made of rubber. Standardized²⁴
no. 7:24-27 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Washers (Mechanical engineering)--Standards)

ROGOV, Kir Timofeyevich; KARDO-SYSOYEV, F.N., inzhener, redaktor; TOKER,
A.M. tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Wall construction of ceramic blocks with ceramic slab facing.]
Kladka sten iz keramicheskikh blokov s oblitsovkoj keramicheskimi
plitami. 2-e izd., perer Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'-
stvu i arkhitekture, 1955. 25 p. (Novatory stroitel'noi industriii)
(Walls) (MLRA 8:8)

ROGOV, K. V.

ROGOV, K.V.

Osveshchenie samoletov. Moskva, 1935. 83 p., illus., tables, diagrs. (TsAGI. Trudy, no. 188)

Summary in English.

Title tr.: Aircraft lighting.

QA911.M65 no. 188

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955

ROGOVA, L.D. (Kiyev, ul. Polupanova, d.4, kv.9)

Angiomatosis of the lungs in combination with metastatic carcinomatosis.
Vop.onk. 5 no.11:606-609 '59. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - M.V.Aref'yeva,
konsul'tant - prof. M.K.Dal') Dorozhnoy bol'nitsy Yugo-Zapadnoy
zheleznay dorogi, Kiyev.
(LUNGS--TUMORS) (STOMACH--CANCER)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445

RECORDED 100%

IL'TSEVICH, Yu.S., inzhener; ADERIKHIN, A.A., inzhener; ROGOV, L.D., inzhener.

Single relay circuit for automatic closing. Elek.sta. 28 no.8:81
Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

(Electric cutouts)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0014451

ADERIKHIN, A.A., inzh.; ROGOV, L.D.

Changing the start circuit of the N-11 automatic oscillograph.
Elek sta. 30 no.2:88 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Oscillograph)

ROGOV, L. M.

Class 21a², 16₀₂, No. 102984. Rogov, L. M. and Vakman, D. Ye. Device
for Parallel Operation of a Gas-Discharge Tube.

Authors' Certificates, Elektrosvyaz' No. 9, 1956.

BEREZYUK, G.S.; BULATOV, V.V.; ROGOV, L.V.; SHALAYEV, I.L.

Determination of the coefficient of retention of half-life daughter derivatives of radon in the respiratory organs of man. Med.rad.
5 no.6:30-34 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(RADON) (RESPIRATORY SYSTEM)

S/081/62/000/009/067/075
B101/B144

15-2460
AUTHORS: Rogov, I. V., Pavlov, V. V.

TITLE: Production of foam polystyrene by means of various foaming agents

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 9, 1962, 592, abstract 9P51 (Sb. "Penoplastmassy", M., Oborongiz, 1960, 45 - 49)

TEXT: A method was developed for producing foam plastics (FP) with a density of 0.03 to 0.1 g/cm³, usable up to 70°C, based on polystyrene emulsion and formed by the use of foaming agents 5, 18, 254, and E_C(BSG) (π -18(PS-18) with $\gamma = 0.03$; π -E_C(PS-BSG) with $\gamma = 0.05$; π -5(PS-5) with $\gamma = 0.06$; π -254(PS-254) with $\gamma = 0.1$). The PS-18 having a homogeneous fine-pored structure and a good surface was the best of the FP so obtained. To produce FP, polystyrene is mixed in ball mills for 14 - 18 hr, with the corresponding amount of foaming agents. The finished mixture is screened through a silk sieve no. 30, then compressed at 100°C under 100 - 150 atm. The semiproducts are foamed at 98 - 100°C for 3 - 4 hr in

Card 1/2

Kocox, L.V.

PAGE 1 DOCUMENTATION

SERIAL#

Polymer Chemistry: Abstracts, 1960 (from Plastic Collection of Articles) Moscow, October 1960, 122 p. Printed slip inserted. 5,000 copies printed.

M.I. A. Mokshayev, *Coordinator of Technical Sciences*; V.V. Pavlov, and M.M. Borodkin, *Managing Eds.*; A.S. Zaytsev, *Editor*; Ed. or Publishing House I.A. Soskovets, *Tech. Ed.*; V.I. Gerasimov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians planning and manufacturing products and structures using light-weight fillers, and for workers of the form plastic industry.

CONTENTS: The volume contains 15 studies on form plastics and foaming agents. Some of the studies provide data on the technology of producing form plastic (chemical, physical, mechanical, physico-chemical, etc.), on data on the properties of form polymers and foaming materials, polymer foam, polypropylene foam, polyurethane foam, polyvinyl foam, and form plastic foams based on organic silicon resins). Other studies contain data on the composition of form plastics, the effect of technological factors and technological variables on the physical, mechanical, and dielectric properties of form plastics, and on the production technology of foams and reflectors. Several studies deal with abstract topics. It is stated in the foreword that some of these products and their properties are being developed in the Soviet Union. Other products and their properties are described in foreign literature. References indicate some of these products and their properties are being developed in the Soviet Union. Other references include: A. S. Soskovets, *Principles of Production of Gas Filled Plastics and Reflectors* (published by Gostekhnizdat in 1959).

REFERENCES: V.V. Pavlov, *Production of Polyethylene Form Based on Thermoplastic Foaming Agents*.

This study presents experimental data on the physical and mechanical properties of polyethylene form produced using four different foaming agents. It describes the properties of the foamed forms, the composition of the form plastic adhesives, and provides conditions for different compositions.

S. S. Slobodin, V. V. Pavlov, Form Plastic Sheets

This study presents experimental data on foiling and compact form plastic adhesives. It is concluded that using 37% of form wax as a filler for metallic structures and that the use of such fillers will reduce the weight and cost of the product.

S. S. Slobodin, V. V. Pavlov, Making Products From Polystyrene Form Using Polymer Foaming Agents

The following conclusions were reached: 1) polystyrene form with polymer and mineral waxes is suitable for products of various depth and diameter; 2) no mechanical processing or some processing of the latter causes the loss of form plastic sheet form, except in specific aspects; 3) strength must be approximately two times lower than in the form plastic sheet itself; 4) the high flexibility of polymer and mineral waxes allows pressing and hot-pressing at low specific pressures and consequently eliminates the use of heavy hydraulic presses; 5) polymer and mineral waxes contain 50 percent cheaper express consequently lowering the cost of the finished products.

S. S. Slobodin, V. V. Pavlov, Industrial Experience Producing Form Plastic Sheets by the Pressing Method

The author lists the advantages and disadvantages of the pressing method and describes the methods of manufacturing form plastic sheets by this method. He concludes that the use of form plastic sheets under his particular conditions and prices that the pressing method is suitable for the production of materials of high physical and mechanical properties. Numerous examples of finished products can be increased by increasing several pressing pressures at each stage of a multistage press and by forming the intermediate products in multistage condensers and molds.

S. S. Slobodin, V. V. Pavlov, Form Plastic Sheets Based on Phenol-Terephthalic Resins and Their Characteristics With Rubber and Fillers

This is a detailed study of form plastic sheet production based on phenol-formaldehyde laminated resin (form plastic sheet No. 1) and on combinations of cellulose resin with acrylic resin (form plastic sheet No. 2). In the Soviet Union these form plastics are produced by the non-pressure method and are among the most commonly used products.

LIVSHITS, P.Yu.; LOPATIN, V.S.; MAKHOVA, K.G.; ROGOV, M.A.

Electronic device for moisture measurement in PIV retted flax
tow. Tekst. prom. 25 no.3:70-71 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vedushchiye inzhenery Leningradskogo spetsial'nogo
konstruktorskogo byuro tekstil'noy promyshlennosti (for
Livshits, Lopatin, Markova). 2. Glavnyy konstruktor
Leningradskogo spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro
tekstil'noy promyshlennosti (for Rogov).

137-58-4-7205

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 126 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Orro, P. I., Rogov, M. B., Kirilenko, A. V.

TITLE: New Methods of Making Extremely Thin-walled Stainless Steel
Tubing (Novyye sposoby izgotovleniya osobotonkostennykh trub
iz nerzhaveyushchey stali)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tehn. inform. Vses. n.-i. trubnnyy in-t, 1957,
Nr 3, pp 35-38

ABSTRACT: A new method of cold rolling (CR) that has come to be known as "multi-layer tube rolling" was used to make very thin-walled tubes (T) of large diameter, with walls 0.05-0.3 mm in thickness. The initial hot-rolled blank (B) of 1Kh18N9T steel is rolled on CR mills to 76x2 and 76x1.5 mm, and then drawn. After heat treatment, cutting off, dressing, and degreasing, 3- and 4-layer barrels are assembled from the drawn T and are rolled on a model-90 CR mill and then trued. To separate multi-layer C, the ends of the inside T are grasped in dies, with which these T are elongated by 5-6 percent, resulting in diminution of diameter by 0.7-0.8 mm, and this makes it possible to extract them readily. Thus, all the inside T are extracted in succession. The extracted T are

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137-58-4-7205

New Methods of Making Extremely Thin-walled Stainless Steel Tubing

sized by drawing over a mandrel on a draw bench. In addition to multi-layer rolling, a test was made of a method of manufacturing extremely thin-walled T by stretcher leveling a tube B and CR it into strip with subsequent bulging into a round T. T of this type were made on 47x1.0 and 40x1.0 mm B. The T were rolled in an oval groove, and then CR without heat treatment to the final wall thickness on a 200 mm two-high mill. Drawing over a mandrel was done by air under 2.7-2.8 atm pressure, the B being electrically heated to 1000°C. The quality of the T proved satisfactory.

I. M.

1. Stainless steel tubing--Manufacture

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7002965 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/024/0044/0044

INVENTOR: Florinskiy, F.V.; Arsh, E.I.; Didyk, R.P.; Rogov, M.B.; Krasnovskiy, S.S.; Vinogradov, B.V.; Irglach, A.I.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method of producing clad tube billets by explosion. Class 21, No. 189494 [announced by the Dnepropetrovsk Mining Institute im. Artem (Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut); Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute of Pipes (Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 24, 1966, 44

TOPIC TAGS: metal tube, clad metal tube, clad tube manufacture, clad tube billet METAL CLADDING, EXPLOSIVE FORMING

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of explosive cladding of tube billets. The assembled hollow base and cladding billets are expanded by shooting a sizing mandrel through the bore. To increase the productivity

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UDC: 621.774.21:621.791.77:621.774.5.044

ACC NR: AP7002965

and also the strength and plasticity of tube billets, their contacting surfaces are heated before a calibrating mandrel, propelled by explosion, emerges from a guiding cylinder. Heating may be done by connecting the billet interface directly into the secondary circuit of a high frequency oscillator. [TD]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: 26Oct63 / ATD PRESS: 5114

Card 2/2

S/0137/63/000/012/D037/D037

ACCESSION NR: ARI014147

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 12D224

AUTHOR: Rogov, M. B.; Yuferov, V. M.; Goncharov, I. A.; Lagutina, R. V.;
Prikhodchenko, G. M.; Pechennikova, I. S.; Prudkova, R. A.

TITLE: Experience in making cold-rolled pipes from EP38, EP39, and EI993
ferritic-martensitic steels

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Proiz-vo trub. M., Metallurgizdat, vy* p., 9, 1963, 40-48

TOPIC TAGS: Ferritic martensitic steel, steel pipe cold rolling, steel pipe
cold drawing

TRANSLATION: The following conclusions were reached on the basis of industrial
experience in producing the indicated pipes: (1) In order to obtain a satis-
factory surface of cold-rolled and cold-drawn pipes with a wall thickness of 1 mm
made from EP38 and EP39 steel, the tube blanks should be turned and bored.
Turning of blanks from EP38 and EP39 steel for tubes with a wall thickness of

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ACCESSION NR: AR4014147

1 mm can be replaced by the usual repair by means of files. (2) The heat treatment of hot-rolled pipes from EP38, EP39, and EI993 steel should be carried out by annealing prior to cold deformation. A. Leont'yev.

DATE ACQ: 09Jan64

SUB CODE: ML

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ROKHMAN, D.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ROGOV, M.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

"Hot rolling of steel pipes." F.A.Danilov, A.Z.Gleiberg, V.G.Balakin.
Reviewed by D.E.Rekhman, M.B.Rogov. Stal' 16 no.4:381-383 Ap '56.

(MLRA 9:7)

(Pipe, Steel) (Rolling (Metalwork)) (Danilov, F.A.) (Gleiberg, A.Z.)
(Balakin, V.G.)

S/137/62/000/003/089/191
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Rogov, M.B.

TITLE: A new method of determining the magnitude and nature of metal shear during cold rolling of pipes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 29, abstract 3D162
(V sb. "Proiz-vo trub", no. 5, Khar'kov, Metallurgizdat, 1961,
105 - 112)

TEXT: The author proposes a method for the approximate determination of the magnitude and nature of metal shear during the cold rolling of pipes. To check the analytical method, empirical means were used to determine the metal shear over the length of the whole operating cone when rolling 1X18H9T (1Kh-18H9T) steel pipes. The tests were made on mill XPT-1.5" (KhPT-1.5") with the use of 38 - 25 mm grooves. The rolling conditions were 38 x 2.8 → 25.5 x 1.96 mm; feed - 10 mm. On the whole, 68 measurements were made. A graph was plotted showing the curves of metal shear versus the magnitude of shift. The form of the S-shaped shear curve makes it possible to estimate the calibration and quality

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HOGAN, M.D., Lund, Teknik, mark: 06001801, V.A., Inst.; MIRIVANGS, A.S., Ark.;
TULUM, Y.M.L., Inst.

AFFECT OF THE UNEVEN WALL THICKNESS OF THE INITIAL BLANK AND
THE DEGREE OF DEFORMATION ON THE UNEVEN WALL THICKNESS OF PIPE
ROLLED ON THE KIAT MILL. Kraizv. trub no.11:51-58 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

Rogov, M.

ROGOV, M.

Improve protection of labor. Prom. koop. no.9:38 S '57.
(MLRA 10:9)
1. Starshiy inspektor okhrany truda Oblpromstakhsoveta, Rostov-na-Donu.
(Labor and laboring classes)

ROGOV, M.M.; NIKIFOROV, Ya.D.

Hydrological study of the Amu Darya Delta. Trudy GOIM no.28:
(MLRA 9:6)

83-112 '55. (Amu Darya Delta)

ROGOV, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; SAMOYLOV, I.V., d-r geogr.nauk, prof., red.;
GROSMAN, R.V., red.; KOZINKIN, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Hydrology of Amu Darya Delta; a geographical and hydrological
study] Gidrologija del'ty Amu-Dar'i; geografogidrologicheskaja
kharakteristika. Pod red. I.V. Samoilova. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.
izd-vo, 1957. 253 p.

(Amu Darya Delta)

ROGOV, Mikhail Mikhaylovich, kand. geogr. nauk, st. nauchn. sotr.;
ROMASHIN, Vladimir Vladimirovich, st. inzh.-gidrolog;
SSTEYNBAKH, Boris Vladimirovich; MIKHAYLOV, V.N., red.;
MINENKO, V.M., red.

[Hydrology of the estuary area of the Western Dvina] Gid-
rologiia ust'evoi oblasti Zapadnoi Dviny. Moskva, Gidro-
meteoizdat, 1964. 348 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut (for Rogov).
2. Nachal'nik Rizhskoy ust'yevoy gidrometeostantsii (for
Shteynbakh). 3. Rizhskaya ust'yevaya gidrometeostantsiya
(for Romashin).

NOVOSELOV, Yu.K., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ROGOV, M.S.; POLYAKOVA, V., red.;
POKHLEBKINA, M., tekhn. red.

[Raising forage beans for seed] Kormovye boby na semena. Moskva,
Mosk. rabochii, 1962. 14 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Nauchnyy rabotnik volostnogo ispolnitel'nogo
komiteta Moskovskoy oblasti (for Rogov).
(Moscow Province--Beans)

NOVOSELOV, Yu.K., kahd.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; ROGOV, M.S.

Sowing annual forage plants along with other plants and on stubble
is of great importance in increasing the feed supply. Zemledelie
8 no.6:37-40 Je'60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kormov im.
V.R.Vil'yamsa.
(Forage plants) (Companion crops)

ROGOV, N.

Let's introduce advanced experience in carrying out winter
operations. Stroitel' no. 9:6 S :61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Frozen ground)

ROGOV, N., inzh.

Equipment for strengthening reinforcement. Stroitel' 8 no.1;
29-30, 4 of cover Ja '62.
(Concrete reinforcement) (MIRA 16°2)

ROGOV, N., inzh.

Working frozen ground. Stroitel' no. 12:18, 22 D '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Frozen ground)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

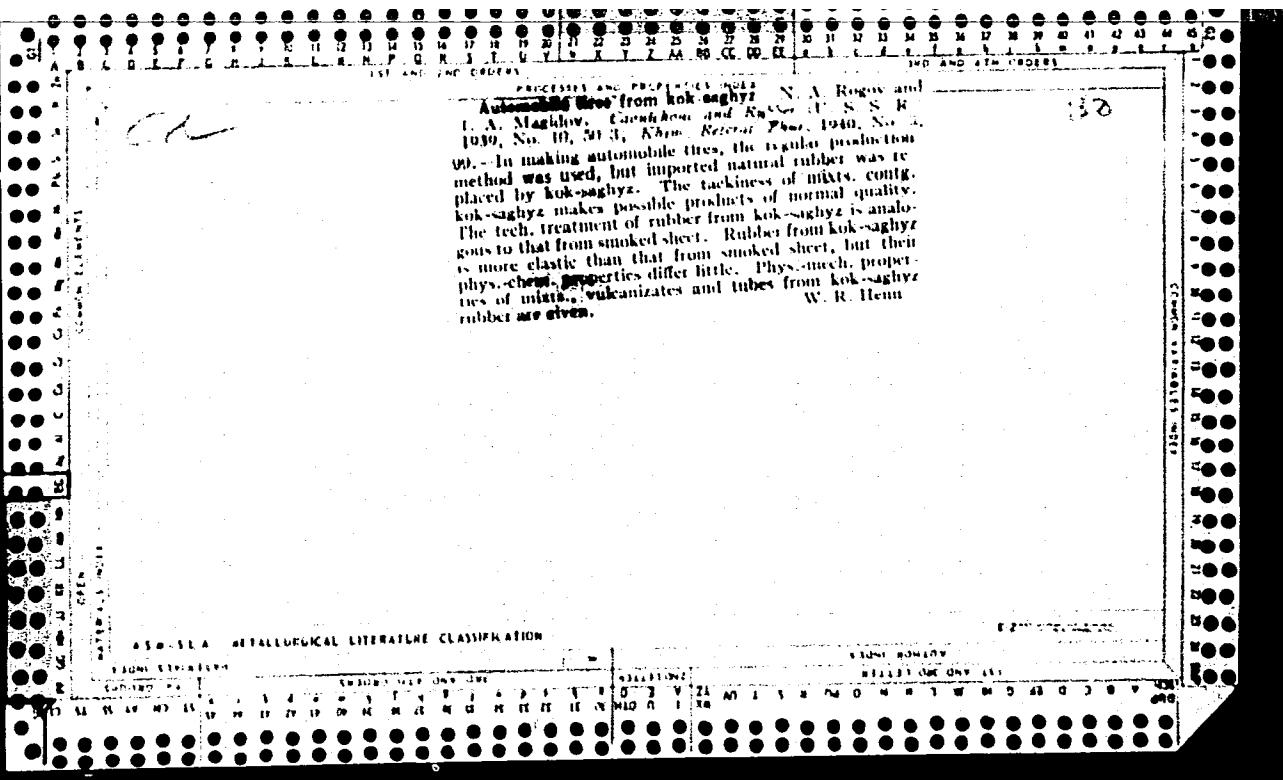
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ROGOV, N.

New names. Sov.profsoiuzy 4 no.8:53-55 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Moscow--Construction industry)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R0014451



ROGOV, N., inzh.

Progressive techniques in soil compaction. Stroitel' 8 no.5:15-19
My '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Soil stabilization)

ROGOV, N.A. (Mogilev Recovery Plant)

Mechanization of recovery production.

Report presented at the Third All Union Conference on Automation and Mechanization of major rubber production processes, Dnepropetrovsk, 2-6 Oct, 62

Rogov, Nikolay Alekseyevich

N/5
729.213
.P/

Proizvodstvo Regenerata
Reclaimed Rubber Manufacture
Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1957

246 P illus., Diagrs., Tables
Bibliographical Footnotes.

MARCHENKO, G.N.; ROGOV, N.G.

Catalytic activity of first group elements in the formation of poly-
urethanes. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.6:1070-1074 Je '65. (MIRA 18:9)

ROGOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich, pasechnik

Taste of honey. IUn. nat. no.5:34-35 My '63. (MIRA 16:?)
(Bee culture)

5/137/61/000/007/051/072
A060/A101

AUTHOR: Rogov, M. E.

TITLE: New methods of calculating the pass grooving for a cold rolling mill

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 7, 1961, 39, abstract 7D307
("Izr. Ukr. nauchn. trudn.", 1959, no. 2, 131-135)

TEXT: Methods are proposed for calculating the grooving of the flange of the roll pass of a pipe cold-rolling mill which takes into account the total change in the cross section of the working zone, and not only the change in the thickness of its wall. The flange of the pass is constructed, as usually along a smooth curve. The method is based on the linear law of the change in the magnitude of linear displacement along the working zone instead of the survival law of the change in the three-dimensional quantity of feed volume, used by the other methods. Calculations of the flange grooving of the pass according to the method proposed, yielding an accuracy sufficient for practical purposes, are simpler and become accessible to the rank and file shop calibrator.

Yu. Manegin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001445

ROGOV
NIKOLAI A.

Distr: 4E2b/4E2c(j)

Rogov, Nikolai A.: Proizvodstvo regenerata (Production
of Reclaimed Rubber). [Textbook for Tire and Rubber
Industry Workers. Moscow: Gosudarst. Nauchno-Tekhn.
Izdat. Khim. Lit. 1957. 246 pp.]

5
2-may
2

33 JF (P)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R0014451

ROGOV, Nikolay Alekseyevich, SHOKHIN, I.A., redaktor; SHPAK, Ye.G.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Processing of reclaimed rubber] Proizvodstvo regenerata. Moskva,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1957. 246 p. (MLRA 10:8)
(Rubber)

L 21777-66 EWT(m)/EFP(j) IJP(c) W/RM
ACC NR: AP6C02547 (4) SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/023/0047/0047

AUTHORS: Marchenko, G. N.; Rogov, N. G.

39
B

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining polyurethanes. Class 39, No. 176679¹⁵

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 23, 1965, 47

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, catalytic polymerization, polyurethane, catalyst, amine

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a preparative method for polyurethanes based on the interaction of polyesters with diisocyanates and subsequent hardening in presence of catalysts--cyclic amines. To increase the variety of catalysts, N-containing heterocyclic compounds bonded linearly or angular to polynuclear aromatic compounds, e.g., α - and β -naphthoquinolines, acridine, and phenylacridine, are used as catalysts.

SUB CODE: 11, 07 SUBM DATE: 27Nov64

Card 1/1 JLR

UDC: 678.664.044.213

L 62963-65 ENT(m)/EFF(c)/EFP(j)/T/EWA(c) RPL WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5016511

UR/0190/65/007/006/1070/1074
66.095.264+678.66

AUTHORS: Marchenko, G. N.; Rogov, N. G.

TITLE: Catalytic activity of compounds of first group elements in the reaction of polyurethane formation

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 6, 1965, 1070-1074

TOPIC TAGS: organic chemistry, catalytic activity, polyurethane, alkali metal

ABSTRACT: The catalytic activity of the alkali metal salts (Li, Na, K, Cs) of aliphatic monocarboxylic acids in the formation of polyurethane from polyethylene glycol adipate (mol wt 1600, viscosity 45 poises at 25°C, acid number 1.07) and 2,4-toluylene diisocyanate (m.p. 1260/10 mm) was investigated to establish the regularities of the relationship between the catalytic activity of the compounds and their structure and to determine the causes of the catalytic activity. The catalyst sample (0.4% by weight calculated for polyester), placed in a flask with previously dried polyester, was kept at room temperature for 8 hours, then toluylene diisocyanate was added. After vigorous stirring for 30 sec, the viscosity of the mixture was set to 12 000 poises. Tabulated data show that in the co-polymerization the activity depends on the metal content of the catalyst.

Card 173 1,44,55

32
3

L-62963-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016511

According to graphs, this relationship is analogous for all metals, and the curves pass through a maximum, but the greatest value of activity and the metal content at which this maximum is obtained are different in all of the cases investigated. This difference is associated with the atomic weight of the metal used in the catalyst. The activity increases as the atomic weight of the metal increases in the order Cs > K > Na > Li. The relative activity depends on the position of the metal in the periodic table. It increases regularly on passing from Li to Cs and for Li, Na, K, and Cs is 62, 120, 710, and 3500, respectively. The catalysts of the reaction of isocyanates are assumed to consist of an active center (metal cation) and a carrier (the rest of the molecule). Since the metal and the free carbon chain do not show any activity, the catalytic action of the structure occurs only at a certain ratio between these two components and during a certain interaction between them. This fact also accounts for the appearance of the maximum in the graphs. The relationship between the activity of the catalyst and the metal content is plotted, and the graph shows that catalytic activity of the compounds is associated with the reactivity of the surrounding elements. The activity of many different derivatives of the same metal is higher when the strength of the bond between the metal and the surrounding atoms is lower. The effect of the potential of ionization and ionic radius of the elements on the catalytic activity is plotted. The catalytic activity increases with

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L 62963-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5016511

decreasing potential of ionization and with increasing radius of cation. The most active catalysts in the reactions of isocyanates are among the compounds of the elements in the lower part of the periodic table. Orig. art. has: 2 graphs and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 01Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, GC

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 004

JLC
Card 3/3

R660

3(a) PLATE 2 BOOK INFORMATION
Source: Universitet. Geographicheskiy fakultet

Voprosy hidrologii (Problemy in hidrologii) (Materialy Issledovaniya nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po hidrologii i vodospisaniyu, 1957. 233 p. 24x30 copiae printed.

Avtor: Prof. I. V. Semenov and L. S. Kupryanova Tekh Ed.: N. A. Semenov.

Predmety: This book is intended for hydrologists and geographers.

Content: This collection of articles on the hydrology of the Volga River is dedicated to Professor Ye. V. Bilyayev, Doctor of Technical Sciences. Among the topics discussed are: 1) the effect of air temperature on river volume; 2) the calculation of current velocity; 3) the speed of flood water; 4) stream levels; 5) suspended sediments in running streams; 6) the

Card 3/6

effect of agricultural practices on hydrology, and others. The discussions are accompanied by maps, graphs and tables illustrating the present or long-term hydrology of the USSR. References accompany each article.

PLATE OF COMPARISON

Gulyarov, A. N. Investigating the Snow Cover of the Crimean Highlands in 1953-1954

Bogor, N. N. Some Problems in Hydrographical Investigations on River Networks (Being the Amur-Khingan River Delta as an Example)

Bilyayev, L. S. and N. A. Bilyayev. The "Geographical Fundus" of the Institute

AVTHARIA: Library of Congress

777/29
(1)

Card 6/6

ROGOV, P.

Cotton Gins and Ginning

Efficiency of the roller fiber-extractor and possibility of raising it.
Khlopkovodstvo, no. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

1. MOROV, F. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Textile Fibers
7. Comparative twisting rigidity of textile fibers. Tekst. prom. 12, no. 12, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

ROGOV, P.A.

Electric tongs for removing radioactive sources from borehole charges.
(MIRA 17:2)
Geofiz. razved. no.3:123-124 '61.

ROGOV, Petr Andreyevich, dots.; MURAKAYEVA, A., red.

[Novikov's transmissions; principles of tooth contact
and the design of transmissions with Novikov's engagement]
Perevodchi Novikova; printsipy kontakta zub'ev i raschet
peredach s zatsepleniem Novikova. Tashkent, Gosizdat Uz-
bekskoi SSR, 1962. 45 p. (MIRA 17:3)

BOGACHEVSKIY, S.I., inzhener; ROGOV, P.I.

Using an excavator for unloading sand from railroad platform cars. Mekh.
stroj. 10 no.5:23-24 My '53. (MLRA 6:6)
(Loading and unloading)

19 24 36 48 60 72 84 96

ROGOV, S.

Adapt more swiftly the experience of outstanding workers. Proissv. obuch.
5 no.1:6 Ja '48. (MLRA 7:6)
(Coal mines and mining--Study and teaching)

AUTHORS: Rogov, S. P; Rysakov, M. V. and Fersht, I. Ya.

TITLE: Regeneration of Hydrogenation Catalysts with Hydrogen
(Regeneratsiya gidriruyushchikh katalizatorov vodorodom)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Nr 10,
pp 29 - 33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During the hydrogenation of crude petroleum, coke is deposited on the catalyst. Coke formation is most intensive during the first stage when the fresh catalyst is used; it then slows down and in some cases disappears almost completely. The curve in Fig.1 shows the rate of coke formation on the hydrogenation catalyst. Coke formation is slowed down when the partial pressure of hydrogen is lowered, or when the contact time of the raw material with the catalyst is decreased. Catalytic processes for the manufacture of motor oils from petroleum, in the presence of hydrogen, are generally carried out at temperatures of 375° to 500°C. Coke which is deposited on the catalyst is not completely pure carbon, but hydrocarbons which are hydrogenated somewhat easier than the pure carbon. Tests showed that the catalysts can be regenerated by using hydrogen. Oxide catalysts, prepared either from aluminium silicates or aluminium

Card 1/3

SOV/65-58-10-6/15

Regeneration of Hydrogenation Catalysts with Hydrogen
oxides, were tested. Coking of these catalysts occurred during the processing of heavy sulphur-distillate fractions at 450°C and at low partial hydrogen pressure, or in the absence of hydrogen. In some cases catalyst samples were tested which had been used during the processing of heavy raw materials at high hydrogen pressure. They were regenerated in a hydrogen current in a continuous high pressure plant at temperatures of 400 to 475°C, and at pressures of hydrogen up to 300 atms (Fig.2). The effect of the temperature on the rate of regeneration of the catalyst was also investigated. The temperature coefficient and activation energy at 450 to 475°C equalled $E_{cal} = 17,500$ and $K_t = 1.18$. The partial pressure of hydrogen influences inversely the rate of coke hydrogenation (Table 1). It was also observed that the rate of hydrogenation of coke is inversely proportional to the mixture of hydrogen and hydrocarbon gases during the treatment of the coked catalyst (Table 2). It was found that a catalyst used during 110-hour destructive hydrogenation of the 320 to 450°C petroleum fraction at 450°C, at a pressure of 300 atms, contained 5.5%

Card 2/3

SOV/65-58-10-6/15

Regeneration of Hydrogenation Catalysts with Hydrogen

coke. This is approximately the same quantity as the amount of coke on the catalyst which was processed with a mixture of hydrogen and vapours of the 320 to 450°C fraction. The rate of hydrogenation is also inversely proportional to the temperature. Coke deposited during a high pressure process is hydrogenated considerably easier than coke formed at the same temperature, but in the absence of hydrogen. The method was tested under laboratory conditions during the destructive hydrogenation of heavy gas-oil fractions and satisfactory results were obtained. There are 2 Tables, 3 Figures and 11 References: 10 English and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP

Card 3/3

Rogov S.F.

COUNTRY	: Czechoslovakia	R-23
CATEGORY	:	
ADS. JCUR.	: AZKhiz., No. 1930, No. 87937	2
AUTHOR	: Goldstein, D.L.; Rysakov, M.V.; Skripnik, L.M.	
INST.	: All Union Scientific Research Institute of "	
TITLE	: Hydrogenation Refining of Mineral Oil	
ORG. PUB.	: Chem. promysl, 1958, 8, No 11, 574-577	
ABSTRACT	Description of method developed at All Union Scientific Research Institute of Petroleum (USSR, Moscow) for hydrogenation refining (HR) of power-engineering oil and motor oil, over Co-Nc catalyst at pressure of 40-300 atmosphere. As a result of HR the transformer- and turbine oil becomes highly stable to oxidation without addition of special inhibitors. Viscosity of refined oil for motors can be raised by addition of polyisobutylene; solidification point lowered with polymethacrylate. Motor fuel is obtained as a byproduct of the HR process. -- Ya. S. Timonovskiy	
CARDS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Druzininova, A.V.; Rogov, S.F.• Petroleum (USSR, Moscow)	

OSIPOV, L.N.; FERSHT, I.Ya.; ROGOV, S.P.; GOL'DSHTEYN, D.L.

Hydrofining of a diesel fuel distillate by means of hydrogen in
the presence of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide impurities.
Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 6 no. 5:15-17 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.
(Diesel fuels) (Hydrogen)

S/065/63/000/003/001/006
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Rysakov, M.V., Agafonov, A.V., Gol'dshteyn, D.L.,
Osipov, L.N., Rogov, S.P., Khavkin, V.A.

TITLE: Hydrofining of diesel fuels with a considerable
reduction of hydrogen consumption

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.3, 1963, 7-11

TEXT: In an attempt to refine sulphurous diesel fuels with a reduced quantity of hydrogen, a method was developed with the use of internal H₂ (autofining) as well as external H₂. It was applied to a 1:1 mixture of diesel fuel fractions from Arlan crude and catalytic gas oil from Romashkino crude. The method gave the optimum results at 30 kg/cm² and 400°C. Lowering the pressure to 22 kg/cm² does not affect the H₂ consumption. Increase of temperature to 420 - 440°C, although decreasing the H₂ consumption, may shorten the catalyst life (alumino-cobaltomolybdate). At 400°C and 30 kg/cm² the content of aromatics decreases to 16.3% from 21.6% with a simultaneous increase in the amount of naphthene-paraffins. The catalyst was used without losing its activity for 400 hours at a space velocity of 2.0 h⁻¹, temperature 400°C, pressure 30 kg/cm² and H₂ circulation of 300 m³/m³. The

Card 1/2

s/065/63/000/003/001/006

E075/E436

Hydrofining of diesel ...

consumption of H₂ was 0.2 to 0.3 wt.% of the diesel fuel.
The refined fuel contained 0.12 to 0.13% S (originally 1.62%).
There are 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP

Card 2/2

S/065/61/000/004/003/011
E194/E284

AUTHORS: Rogov, S. P., Danilevich, A. F., Gol'dshteyn, D. L.,
~~Rysakov, M. V.~~ and Agafonov, A. V.

TITLE: Hydrofining of Lubricating Oils

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1961, No. 4,
pp. 23-27

TEXT: Hydrofining is under consideration as a replacement for earth treating in finishing of solvent raffinates. This article describes tests on the hydrofining of distillates (spindle oil and machine oil Type AC-5 (AS-5)) and residual de-waxed phenol raffinates of the Novokuybyshevsk NPZ. The hydrofining was carried out on a large laboratory pilot plant with gas circulation, finishing with steam stripping. A study was first made of the influence of pressure and it was concluded that the pressure of 40 atmospheres, the highest tried, was the best in respect of improving the viscosity index, reducing the coke number and sulphur content and improving the colour of the finished oils. The ratio of volumes of oil per hour to volume of catalyst ranged from 1 to 4. The influence of treatment temperature was then studied using

Card 1/5

S/065/61/000/004/003/011
E194/E284

Hydrofining of Lubricating Oils

on the one hand an aluminium-cobalt-molybdenum catalyst and on the other an aluminium-molybdenum catalyst. These tests were made with machine oil Type AS-5 at a total pressure of 40 atm and a delivery rate by volume relative to catalyst of 3 l/hours and a gas circulation rate of 300 litres at n.t.p. per litre of feed at temperatures of 275, 300, 325 and 350°C. It was shown that increasing the temperature has much the same effect as decreasing the feed rate. As a rule increasing the temperature somewhat increases the pour point which rose from -18°C with a treatment temperature of 350°C. Tables are then given of the characteristics of hydrofined spindle (Table 3) and residual (Table 4) oils under optimum process conditions. Table 3 was obtained with an aluminium-molybdenum catalyst and Table 4 with aluminium-cobalt-molybdenum catalyst. ✓

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S/065/61/000/004/003/011
E194/E284

Hydrofining of Lubricating Oils

Table 3

	<u>Feed</u>	<u>Treated Oil</u>	
	<u>300°</u>	<u>325°</u>	
Viscosity centistokes:			
at 50°C	19.03	18.74	18.25
at 100°C	4.87	4.80	4.77
Viscosity index	92.3	93.8	95.7
Pour point °C	-14	-13	-12
Flash point °C	190	200	198
Colour NPA	2.5	1.5	1.5
Sulphur content % weight	0.96	0.92	0.86
Coke No. % weight	0.03	0.02	0.01
Corrosivity Pinkevich gms/m ²	6.65	2.13	-
Yield % weight	100.0	99.4	99.1

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S/065/61/000/004/003/011
E194/E284

Hydrofining of Lubricating Oils

Table 4

	<u>Feed</u>	<u>Treated Oil</u>
Viscosity centistokes:		
at 50°C	159.35	153.87
at 100°C	20.98	20.80
Viscosity index	85.1	88.4
Pour point °C	-10	-8
Flash point °C	246	270
Colour NPA	6.5	3.5
Sulphur content % weight	1.03	0.81
Coke No. % weight	0.38	0.27
Yield % weight	100	99.1

The hydrogen consumption in treating the distillate oil was 0.13% weight and in treating the residual oil 0.15% weight. The results of hydrofining and earth finishing are then compared and it is
Card 4/5

S/065/61/000/004/003/011
E194/E284

Hydrofining of Lubricating Oils

shown that hydrofinishing gave the greater yield, about 2% on distillates and 4% on residual lubricants. The hydrofined oils have lower coke number but there is some loss in the viscosity and a slight increase in the pour point. Hydrofining has little influence on the chemical composition of the lubricants. The increase in viscosity index on hydrofining mainly results from newly formed paraffinic, naphthenic and light aromatic hydrocarbons. Preliminary technical and economic calculations show that hydro-finishing of lubricants is promising as a replacement for earth treatment. There is not much to choose between the performance of the two catalysts tested but the aluminium-molybdenum catalyst is cheaper. Full scale tests carried out at the Novokuybyshevsk NPZ confirmed the laboratory test results of the VNII NP. There are 6 tables and 2 non-Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP

Card 5/5

SEMENOVA, Ye.S.; OSIPOV, L.N.; ROGOV, S.P.; ZELENTSOVA, V.A.

Air-steam regeneration of a coked aluminocobalt-molybdenum catalyst. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no. 8:16-18 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

DRUZHININA, A.V.; RYSAKOV, M.V.; GOL'DSHTEYN, D.L.; NIKOLAYEVA, V.G.;
LYACHINA, N.S.; ROGOV, S.P.

Production low pour-point motor and industrial oils from different
crudes by means of hydrogenation and carbamide dewaxing methods.
Trudy VNII NP no.7:166-180 '58. (MIRA 12:10)
(Petroleum--Refining) (Lubrication and lubricants)

GOL'DSHTEYN, D.L.; RYSAKOV, M.V.; SKRIPNIK, Z.M.; ROGOV, S.P.

Production of transformer and turbine oils by hydrogenation of
sulfur-bearing petroleum products. Trudy VNII NP no. 7:245-253
'58. (MIRA 12:10)

(Petroleum products) (Hydrogenation)

ROGOV, S.P.; GOL'DSHTEYN, D.L.; OSIPOV, L.N.; AGAFONOV, A.V.

Hydrogenation refining of high-sulfur kerosine-gas oil distillates
from Arlan crudes. Khim.i tekhnopl.i masel 6 no.8:13-19 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po
pererabotke nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo
topliva.

(Petroleum--Refining)

ROGOV, S.P.; RYSAKOV, M.B.; FERSHT, I.Ya.

Hydrogenant catalysts regenerated by hydrogen. Khim.i tekhn.
topl.i mazel 3 no.10:29-33 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy
promyshlennosti.
(Catalysts) (Hydrogen)

26520
S/065/61/000/008/003/009
E030/E135

11.0140

AUTHORS:

Rogov, S.P., Gol'dshteyn, D.L., Osipov, L.N., and
Agafonov, A.V.

TITLE:

Hydrofining the high-sulphur kerosine-gas oil fraction
of Arlan crude

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel,
1961, No.8, pp. 13-19

TEXT: The preparation of satisfactory diesel fuels from
Arlan crudes has been investigated by VNII NP. In the laboratory
straight fractions were hydrofined; this process lowers the flash
point and it was found necessary to remove subsequently the
fractions boiling up to 180 °C to keep the flash point in the
60-65 °C region. However, the diesel fuel then fails specification
GOST 4749-49 (GOST 4749-49) and 305-58, on pour point (-9 °C
instead of -10 °C). However, hydrofining cat. cracked products
gives satisfactory diesel fuels, and it is recommended that these
be blended with the straight run components. In order to increase
the output of the benzene fractions, without raising the diesel
pour point, hydrofining experiments were then conducted on a
Card 1/2

ROGOV, S.P.; DANILEVICH, A.F.; GOLD'SHTEYN, D.L.; RYSAKOV, M.V.; AGOFONOV,
A.V.

Hydrofining of oils. Khim.i tekhn.topl. i masel 6 no.4:23-27 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pereabotke
nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.
(Lubrication and lubricants)

OSIPOV, L.N.; SINYACHOVA, Ye.S.; ROGOV, S.P.

Determination of the hydrodesulfurization activity of an aluminum-cobalt molybdenum catalyst. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.3:5-7 '63.
(CHRA 17:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

RYSAKOV, M.V.; AGAFONOV, A.V.; GOL'DSHTEYN, D.L.; OSIPOV, L.N.;
ROGOV, S.P.; KHAVKIN, V.A.

Hydrofining of diesel fuels with an important reduction in
hydrogen consumption. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel. 8 no.3
7-11 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po perera-
botke nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo
topliva.

(Diesel fuels) (Petroleum-Refining)
(Hydrogen)

OSIPOV, L.N.; AGAFONOV, A.V.; KHAVKIN, V.A.; ROGOV, S.P.

Effect of nitrogen compounds on the hydrocracking of heavy distillates.
Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 10 no.8:1~4 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti
i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

L 27931-66	EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI	IJP(c)	JD/WE
ACC NR:	AP6017743	SOURCE CODE: UR/0065/65/000/008/0001/0004	
AUTHOR:	<u>Osipov, L. N.; Agafonov, A. V.; Khavkin, V. A.; Rogov, S. P.</u>		
ORG:	<u>VNII NP</u>		
TITLE: Effect of <u>nitrogen</u> compounds on <u>hydrocracking</u> of heavy distillates			
SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 8, 1965, 1-4			
TOPIC TAGS: organic nitrogen compound, catalytic cracking, hydrogenation, gasoline, petrochemistry			
ABSTRACT: The main results of studies on the effect of organic nitrogen compounds on the yield and quality of two-stage hydrocracking products are presented. A bifunctional catalyst on a carrier with increased acidity served as the catalyst of the second stage. The experiments were carried out on laboratory circulating high pressure equipment with a 160 ml catalyst charge. The hydrogen content in the circulating gas was 90-95%, by volume. The original crude for the second hydrocracking stage consisted of products of the hydrogenation of vacuum gas oil of a mixture of eastern sulfur-containing petroleum stocks on an alumina-cobalt-molybdenum catalyst at 425°C, the space velocity of the crude was 1 hour ⁻¹ , and the hydrogen pressures were 50, 150 and 250 atmospheres, which made it possible to produce 3 hydrogengenates with different nitrogen contents. The experiments on hydrocracking of crude containing 0.06, 0.01, and less than 0.01% nitrogen on a bifunctional			
Card 1/2		UDC: 665.554:661.5	

L 27931-66

ACC NR: AP6017743

catalyst showed that nitrogen has a substantial effect on the activity and stability of the second stage catalyst of the process. The deactivating effect of nitrogen when its content in the crude was 0.01% and less can be eliminated by increasing the total pressure to 150 atmospheres; the duration of the reaction cycle here was not less than 1400 hours. Two-stage hydro-cracking makes it possible to obtain gasoline with an octane number of about 76 and diesel fuel with a cetane number of 50-55. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 019

Card 2/2 BLG

L 16019-66	E/T(m)/T WE	
ACC NR: AP6021342	(A)	SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/66/000/002/0008/0010 <i>B</i> <i>B</i>
AUTHOR: <u>Osipov, L. N.</u> ; <u>Agafonov, A. V.</u> ; <u>Rogov, S. P.</u>		
ORG: <u>VNIINP</u>		
TITLE: Production of <u>motor fuels</u> " by a two-stage hydrocracking of the vacuum distillate		
SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 2, 1966, 8-10		
TOPIC TAGS: catalytic cracking, motor vehicle gasoline, diesel fuel		
ABSTRACT: The article describes the results of a two-stage hydrocracking of the vacuum distillate of eastern sulfur-bearing crudes which boils in the 350-500° range, with the use of an aluminum-cobalt-molybdenum catalyst in the first stage and of a special bifunctional catalyst in the second stage. Experiments performed on laboratory units produced good results with a satisfactory removal of nitrogen, sulfur, and other undesirable components in the first stage and high yields of motor fuels in the second stage. A distinctive feature of the second stage is the possibility of controlling the selectivity of the hydrocracking (production of either mostly gasoline or mostly diesel fuel) by varying the temperature and the volume feed rate of the stock over relatively narrow limits. All the gasoline fractions obtained had a low content of unsaturated and aromatic hydrocarbons and consisted mainly of naphthenes, isoparaffins, and n-paraffins. The diesel fuel obtained had a cetane rating of 50 and met		
Card 1/2	UDC: 665.644.092.57:662.753	

L 46019-66

ACC NR: AP6021342

all the GOST requirements for a low-sulfur summer diesel fuel. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 21 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

L 45674-66 EWT(m)/T WE
ACC NR: AP6023622

SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/66/000/004/0012/0015

AUTHOR: Arafonov, A. V.; Osipov, L. N.; Rogov, S. P.; Uzunkoyan, P. N.; Finelonov, V. P.; Zhandanovskiy, N. B.; Perezhigina, T. Ya.; Kol'man, I. V.; Pisarchik, A. N.; Afanas'yev, V. I.; Khavkin, V. A.; Laz'yan, N. G.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Petroleum Refining (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti); Novokuybyshev Petroleum Refinery (Novokuybyshevskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod)

TITLE: Experience with catalytic hydrocracking^{II} of vacuum distillate on the hydrofining assembly of the Novokuybyshev Petroleum Refinery

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 4, 1966, 12-15

TOPIC TAGS: catalytic cracking, petroleum product, gas oil fraction, diesel fuel, gasoline

ABSTRACT: The VNIINP has developed a variant of the process for producing diesel fuel involving one-step hydrocracking of sulfur-containing vacuum distillates on an aluminum-cobalt-molybdenum catalyst. The results of laboratory experiments with this variant were successfully applied at the experimental industrial hydrofining assembly of the Novokuybyshev Petroleum Refinery. The operation of the hydrocracking assembly is described. The feed stock for the plant hydrocracking was vacuum gas oil obtained from distillation of sulfur feed stock. Distillation of the hydrogenate produced:

UDC: 665.644.2.048.5:665.658.2

Card 1/2

42074-00
ACC NR: AP6023622

diesel oil which met all the requirements of GOST 4749-49 for DL grade; a gasoline fraction characterized by a low sulfur content (0.002-0.03), a relatively heavy fractional composition (melting range 120-180°), and a low octane number (42), and is recommended as feed stock for catalytic reforming; the gaseous products methane (49.2 wt. %), ethane (29.4%), propane (17.8%) and butanes (3.65). The residue of the distillation of fuel fractions is recommended as feed stock for catalytic cracking. It is concluded that the hydrocracking of vacuum gas oil on the hydrofining assembly of NKNPZ confirmed the results of work carried out by the VNIINP on pilot plants for the purpose of designing high-capacity units. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 fv

SOURCE CODE: UR/0065/66/000/010/0015/00-0

ACC NR: AP6032842

(A, N)

AUTHOR: Pereshigina, I. Ya.; Agafonov, A. V.; Rysakov, M. V.; Osipov, L. N.;
Rogov, S. P.

ORG: VNIIMP

TITLE: Study of the fundamentals of hydrocracking of a heavy distillate with high sulfur content

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv, i masel, no. 10, 1966, 15-18

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum refinery product, petroleum refining gasoline, liquid fuel,
diesel oil, desulfurization

ABSTRACT: A study of hydrocracking of high-sulfur vacuum distillate (2.16 wt % S, 0.1
wt % N, 0.9163 specific gravity, and containing 50% aromatics and 50% paraffins and
naphthenes) over Co-Mo/alumina catalyst at 50-250 atm, 380-425°C, 0.5-6.0 hourly volume
space velocity, and a hydrogen to feed volume ratio of 300-1500 was made. The object
of the work was to define the optimal process condition for the greatest yield of low-
sulfur diesel oil fraction. It was found that in the 600-1500 range of H₂:feed ratio,
the H₂:feed ratio did not affect the hydrocracking process. It was also found that the
optimal conditions leading to 30-45% yield of low-sulfur diesel oil and very low yields
of gas and gasoline fraction are: 50 atm, 400-425°C, and 1-2 hourly volume space ve-

UDC: 665.534:665.521.4

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6032842

lacity. Under these process conditions, the life of the catalyst was found to be at least three months. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07,21/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

L 26551-66

ACC NR: AP6017384

SOURCE CODE: UR/0410/65/000/003/0058/0062

44

AUTHOR: Kasparov, G. A. (Baku); Rogov, S. S. (Baku)

B

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the dynamic properties of a nonlinear pulsed measuring system using the EMU-10 electronic analog

SOURCE: Avtometriya, no. 3, 1965, 58-62

TOPIC TAGS: nonlinear system, semiconductor device, electric analog/EMU-10 electric analog

ABSTRACT: This is an analysis of the problem of modeling a high resistance semiconductor dc autocompensator which represents a nonlinear pulse system. The relationship of self oscillations of the system to parameters of the measuring system are found.
Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 4 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 04Feb65

UDC: 681.2.089.6

2

Card 1/1 CC

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